Formal Senatorial Elections in Several States.

CONTEST OVER SQUIRE'S SUCCESSOR

Much Speculation Over His Small Vote.

PRITCHARD'S ELECTION

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 20.-The senate and house began balloting jointly for senator at noon. Pritchard received 88 votes. Cyrus Thompson, 43; Rufus A. Doughten, 33,

The populists voted as they did yesterday. Deckery, who was yesterday excused from voting, today voted for Pritchard. Pritchard, after his election was declared, was invited to speak. He said he stood for free silver, as he stood two years ago. He thanked the populists who had stood by him and declared that they would never re-gret what they had done. He insisted that with a protective tariff prosperity would return.

Gov. Russell also spoke, saying that he dld not think this contest would cause the populists and republicans to separate or

abandon their plans of state policy.

Representative Skinner said that the populist party had by the pledges Mr. Pritebard had given for free silver, bound him to the populist cause, and that if in four years profection did not bring prosperity. Mr. Pritchard would walk out of the national republican convention and take North Carolina with him, as Teller

took Colorado.
OLYMPIA, Wash., January 20.—Before the bailoting began in the legislature for the bailoting began in the legislature for United States senator to succeed Watson C. Squire, it was well understood that no choice would be made on the first ballot, which was the case. Seventeen candidates were placed in nomination in the house and six in the senate. Little comment was made on the strength shown by George Turner of Spokane, it appearing that he received about the vote he expected.

On the other hand, much speculation has been indulged in at the small vote of Sen-ator Squire, he only receiving three votes in beuse and none in the senate. His friends assert that he received the num-ber intended, and his strength lay in the vote given to the weaker candidates, and the proper time by clever marshaling his forces a great surprise will be

The populists scattered their votes among many candidates: A. A. Denny, an old pioneer of Seattle, received complimentary vote of the republicans. It leaks now as if the contest will continue for many days, with a probability of a feadlock.

Senator Platt Re-Elected.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 20.-In joint convention today the legislature ratified the election of Orville H. Platt as United States senator to succeed himself. Mr. Platt has served two terms in the Senate, in which body he succeeded the William H Barnum. He is seventy years of age, a lawyer by profession. He held the office of secretary of state of Connecticut for one termi, and served in both branches of the state legislature, being speaker of the house

Senator Cameron's Successor.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 20.-Boles Penrose was today formally sleeted to the United States Serate to succeed J. Donald Cameron at a joint convention of the house and senate, at which Lieut. Gov. Lyon pre-

VERDICT FOR BALDWIN.

Had Sued Chris Von der Ahe for False Arrest.

PITTSBURG, January 20.-The case of Mark Baldwin, the base hall pitcher, against Chris Von der Ahe of St. Louis for \$10,000 county courts at noon. The jury was out two hours and brought in a verdict of \$2,525 for Baldwin. This is \$25 more than the verdict in the first suit.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS. It is Understood That the Govern

ment Directors Will Confer. NEW YORK, January 20.-It is understood that the government directors of the Urion Pacific will meet Friday at the

office of the receivers of the company in his city to consider the question of insiltuting foreclosure proceedings. No information from efficial sources can be obtained regarding the reported con-ference of Attorney General Harmon with

the Urion Pacific officials or the members of the reorganization syndicate.

THE SUNKEN ALVENA. No Change in the Position of the

" NEW YORK, January 20 .- A dispatch from Sandy Hook this morning says that there has been no change in the situation of the steamer Alvena since she was run n shoal water outside of Sandy Hook after the collision yesterday afternoon with the steamer British Queen. Portions of her cargo are being washed out.

HOCH FINALLY EXECUTED.

Lived Nearly a Year After the Date First Set for His Death.

AUBURN, N. Y., January 20.-John Hoch was, executed by electricity in the state prison here today. Hoch, on July 10, 1895, murdered Minnie Ingersoll, sixteen years of age. The girl lived with her brother, Eugene, and an old man named Nicholas Strife, at Chapel Hill, near Lowville. Hoch was in love with her, but she had repulsed him and he determined to kill her. He went to her house one evening, secreted himself near the barn, and the girl and Strife appeared he She was instantly killed and Strife was badly wounded, but recovered. Hoch was arrested the next day, tried, convicted and sentenced to die in the prison here January 26, 1896, but an appeal was taken and a new trial granted. This resulted in con-viction also, and in his execution today.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS MEET.

The Various Kinds of Mission Work Being Done for Indians.

The annual conference of the United States board of Indian commissioners with representatives of the various missionary and educational societies engaged in Indian work was held today in the Ebbitt

Special Disputch to The Evening Star.

ROCKVILE, Md., January 20.-The Rockville council opened the bids for the water works today, at 12 o'clock. There were thirty-four bids, with certified checks, as required by the proposal, and about an equal number without checks, the eligibility of which will be determined born. works today, at 12 o'clock. There were bility of which will be determined hereafter. There were three bids for the catire work, as follows: Rosser & Capoe of Bellaire, Ohio, \$16,888; R. H. Hood, Washington, D. C., \$17,889; Richardson & Burgess of Washington, \$21,985,38. There were a large number of bids received for separate portions of the work, and these will be arranged in tables as soon as possible, in order to allow the most advantageous selection to be made.

His System Unable to Respond to Treat-

For Ten Weeks He Lay in a Hut Without Attention and Suffered Greatly in Consequence.

HAVANA, January 20 .- Dr. Burgess informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that Henry Delgado, correspondent of the Mail and Express of New York, and an American citizen, whose residence is at Hudson, N. Y., died last night. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee had interested nimself to the utmost in the case of the unfortunate. Delgado was captured by the Spaniards while he was lying ill in the province of Pinar del Rio, in December last. From that place he was brought to San Ambrosio Hospital, in this city, which is set apart for political prisoners.

Consul General Lee telegraphed the State Department this morning that the American Henry Delgado, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, who had been a prisoner in Havana, died at the hospital there last night.

The immediate cause of Delgado's death was an abscess of the stomach, which refused to yield to treatment. Consul General Lee's reports show that the man had the best of attention ever since his case was brought to his notice. Dr. Burgess, the resident inspector of the United States marine hospital service in Havana, was designated to attend the sick man, and the Spanish authorities, at the request of Gen. Lee, furnished the best accommodations in the hospital that were obtainable under the

circumstances.

Delgado suffered greatly from neglect, it is said, in the early stages of his allment, before he was arrested. For ten weeks he lay in a bare hut, almost without attention. About December 10 he was found by the Spanish forces in Pinar Del Rio, and sent under arrest to Havana. Upon discovering how ill he was, he was removed to San Ambrosio Hospital, and several weeks ago an operation was performed upon him, the abscess in the stomach being opened. This failed to heal, and the exhaustion that fol-lowed doubtless was the cause of death. Assistant Secretary Rockhill, upon receiving the news of Delgado's death, promptly notified by telegraph his family in New York, and also informed them that they were at liberty to have the remains taken from Cuba and shipped on the steamer which sails tomorrow. Word was also sent to the New York merchants who have interested themselves in the case of the unfortunate correspondent.

A TRIPLE LAYCHING. Burning Was Proposed, but Was

Given Up. NEW ORLEANS, La., January 20.-It was reported this morning that John Johnsen, the Cotton family murderer, was burned at the stake in front of the Cotton residence, near Amite City, at 3 o'clock this morning and Arch Joiner was hanged. But a dispatch to the Times-Democrat from Amite City this morning says that the crowd at first decided to burn Johnson

at the stake, but finally concluded to hang him. Both negroes were therefore hanged and 300 shots fired into their bodies. The same mob also lynched Gus Williams, who was accused of murdering his wife. All three of the men executed by

the mob were colored. Johnson and Johner, according to the confession of the former, were guilty of the murder of the five members of the Cotthe matricer of the five members of the Cot-ten family near here some time ago. The trio of murderers were taken from the jail at Amite City all together last night by the mob. Shortly afterward a report was received that Williams had been hang-ed to a big oak tree in front of Little Zion Church, not far from Amite and that the Church, not far from Amite, and that the mcb was on its way to Tickfaw with John-son and Joiner, who would no doubt meet

Johnson and Joiner were taken to Amite to the indictments against them, and after the hearing were remanded without ball.

During the day a party of citizens called at the jail and Johnson made his confession. His story of the slaughter of the

family was peculiarly brutal.

He said that he had always liked the Cotton family and would not have harmed them had it not been for the fact that he was builted into what he had done. The murder, Johnson said, was planned by Bud McKnight, a white man, who was a suitor of the girl Maude Miller, whose mother, Mrs. Cotton, whipped her for allowing Mc-Knight's attention. Knight's attention. This is the only motive he knew for the crime. He said Arch Joiner shot Cotton, the head of the houseshold, with a gun, then struck Merven Stevens, the son of Mrs. Agnes Stevens, with an ax on the forehead, knocking him back on the bed and killing him. Joiner finished the men and then went into the room which was occupied by Mrs. Stevens Mrs. Cotton and Lizzie Miller, with Mau'le and several children, and killed the three

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Secretary Olney Explains Its Provisions to the Senate Committee.

The Senate committee on foreign relations today had under consideration the general arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain. Secretary Olney was before the committee during the sessicn to explain the provisions of the treaty. Secretary Olney remained with the committee until it adjourned. There was a general discussion of the provisions of the treaty, nearly every member questioning the Secretary about it and its probable effect. Nothing was brought out showing any definite plan of the committee or its intention regarding the treaty, though the intention regarding the treaty, though the questions put to the Secretary indicated that there would be opposition to many of its provisions, and that there were differences of opinion between members and the Secretary as to the effect of the treaty.

Mr. Olney presented no prepared statement, the proceeding being largely interlocutory in character. The proceedings were directed in the main to an interchange of

utory in character. The proceedings we directed in the main to an interchange opinion upon the bearing of the treaty upon the Menroe doctrine. The Secretary exopinion upon the bearing of the treaty upon the Monroe doctrine. The Secretary ex-pressed the belief that it would have no influence whatever upon that tenet of the American faith, and said that, according to his view, neither that doctrine nor the sub-jects it affects would be rendered subject to arbitrament by the ratification of the

Some members of the committee took an Some members of the committee took an opposite view, but they appeared to be in the minority on this point. Mr. Olney declared that the treaty had been negotiated with great care for the protection of American interests and expressed the opinion that if ratified it would be found a satisfactory safeguard of the national interests of the United States. He held that the fready-sclearly expressed its purpose and said there was no hidden meaning concealed in its spiraseology. He contended for its approval as an advance in diplomacy in accordance with the tendency of the times and bepecially with the best American thought and feeling. There was the times and benedially with the best American thought and feeling. There was some discussion of the provision giving to king Oscar of Sweden and Norway the right to name the umpire of the proposed arbitration commission as having a tendency by Chaplain Turner of the Hampton Institute.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. have been chosen, because he would be more likely to be in sympathy with our ideas. A general disposition was manifested, how-ever, to give the treaty fair and full con-

Sixteenth Street Property Sold. Duncanson Bros., auctioneers, sold at public auction yesterday afternoon to John T. Armes, a real estate broker of this city, portions of the work, and these will be arranged in tables as soon as possible, in order to allow the most advantageous selection to be made.

The Defendants Acquitted.

In the trial of John W. Clark and others, accused of gambling before 'Squires Pelham and Birch, at Arlington, Alexandria county, Va., today the defendants were acquitted.

T. Armes, a real estate broker of this city, property on the east side of 16th street, between P and Madison streets which formerly belonged to Miss Kate Field. The price paid was \$2.80 per square foot. The lot is fifty feet front, and has a depth of 100 feet, and is bounded on the north by a 10-foot alley. The improvements consist of two frame dwellings. There was a deed of trust for the east side of 16th street, between P and Madison streets which formerly belonged to Miss Kate Field. The price paid was \$2.80 per square foot. The lot is fifty feet front, and has a depth of 100 feet, and is bounded on the north by a 10-foot alley. The improvements consist of two frame dwellings. There was a deed of trust for the east side of 16th street, between P and Madison streets which formerly belonged to Miss Kate Field. The price paid was \$2.80 per square foot. The lot is fifty feet front, and has a depth of 100 feet, and is bounded on the north by a 10-foot alley. The improvements consist of two frame dwellings. There was a deed of trust for the price paid was \$2.80 per square foot. The lot is fifty feet front, and has a depth of 100 feet, and is bounded on the north by a 10-foot alley. The improvements consist of two frame dwellings. There was a deed of trust for the price paid was \$2.80 per square foot. The lot is fifty feet front, and has a depth of 100 feet, and is bounded on the north by a 10-foot alley. The improvements consist of two frame dwellings.

merits.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE DEATH OF DELGADO FIGHT STILL ON

Debate Resumed on the Electric Light Question.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE SENATE

Mr. Faulkner Defends the District Committee's Action.

MR. HILL'S QUESTIONS

The galleries of the Senate were filled today with people interested in the controversy over electric lighting companies of the District of Columbia. When Mr Pettigrew entered into a long argument over his resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information about the artitration treaty made by the President with Great Britain the friends of the Cockrell joint resolution became nervous, fearng that the entire morning hour would be consumed without an opportunity to consider the question, which had been

lebated with such vigor yesterday. At the first opportunity Mr. Cockrell was on his feet to call up his joint resolution. Mr. Hill at once became attentive and Mr. Faulkner secured the floor.

Mr. Faulkner's Reply to Hill. Mr. Faulkner opened his remarks by reerring to the statements of Mr. Hill yeserday which reflected on the acts of members of the committee on the District of Columbia.

"When a senator uses such language as This is a trick and a scheme,' it is not This is a trick and a scheme, it is not only unparliamentary, but it implies that there are motives other than public motives that actuate and control the senators who are responsible for such a resolution.

lution. Mr. Faulkner wished to repudiate Mr Hill's charges and to say that for himself he had no interest in either of the com-panies involved in this controversy. The question involved in the controversy was not one of digging a little ditch in the streets of this city, but involved principles relating to the control of every corporation in the District of Colombia. in the District of Columbia

A Lively Interest Manifested. There was evidently a lively interest in the electric light fight among senators, as a large number of them gathered about to hear what Mr. Faulkner had to say. There were Messrs. Gray, Morgan, Cockrell, Bacon, Hill, Mills, Voorhees, Gorman,

Pugh, Roach, White, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Vest, Hawley, Caffery, Vilas, Stewart, McMillan, Allison, Gallinger, Platt, Hoar, Aldrich and Carter, among others. Mr. Harris Not Opposed. Mr. Faulkner reviewed the litigation that has been had in the courts of the District of Columbia regarding the electric light contracts. He then referred to Mr. Hill's statement yesterday that Senator Harris

said Mr. Harris had introduced in the Senate and later reported from the com-mittee on the District of Columbia a bill which involved the same principles involved n the Cockrell resolution. He said that at almost every point where the Commissioners had designated lights should be established there were already wires, and, notwithstanding that fact, the Potomac Electric Power Company had been given permits to their

vas opposed to the Cockrell resolution, and

given permits to tear up seven miles of given permits to tear up seven miles of asphalt pavements.

Mr. Hill took exception to this statement, but it was reiterated by Mr. Faulkner, who said the only exception to it was in the case of New York avenue. He did not mean to say that the United States Electric Lighting Company had conduits on all the streets dug up by the Potomac company, but he referred to the points which the Commissioners had designated should be furnished with lights. furnished with lights.

The Case of Lafayette Square. Mr. Hill wanted to know if

case with Lafayette Square. Mr. Faulkner replied that on three sides of Lafayette Square there were underground conduits, while, in order that the Potomac company should reach that square it had laid two and a half miles of underground conduit. It had dug up seven miles of asphalt pavement to lay its conduits, while it might have been done by the United States company by the laying of half a mile of conduit, and surely not

more than one mile.

Mr. Hill asked if that was the case in reference to Lincoln Park.

Mr. Faulkner replied that under the plan adopted by the Commissioners in letting a contract to the Potomac company three miles of asphalt pavement would be dug up in order to supply that park with seven electric lights. He said that the policy of the committee on the District of Columbia had been to secure a general subway sys-tem by which all the wires in this city should go underground, and when that system should be established any company would have an opportunity to use the con-duit and pay the District for that privilege

Maintaining a Monopoly. Mr. Hill said that the keeping of the Potomac company out of the territory east of Rock creek was maintaining a monop-

Mr. Faulkner replied that the policy of Congress had been to establish monopoiles in the District of Columbia, but not in the sense that a monopoly was meant by the senator from New York. It had been the policy of Congress to permit only one com-pany to do necessary work and to get the advantages desired by competition through

control by Congress. It was in pursuance of this policy that Congress had not given new railroad companies charters to come into the city of Washington. He said experience hal taught members of the committee that it was better to give extensions to existing corporations than to charter new ones which might become bankrupt. They didn't want new companies to come into the city and then when Congress wanted to force them to improve their facilities to have them plead that they were too poor and that their stock paid no dividends.

"What case has there been in which you have forced a railroad to extend its tracks where it didn't want to?" asked Mr. Hill. "Numerous cases," replied Mr. Faulk-

"What case?" retorted Mr. Hill. One Case Cited.

"The Metropolitan Railroad Company was made to extend its tracks," replied Mr. Faulkner. Congress has compelled the existing railroad companies to give rapid transit, and, with the exception of two lines, we have no horse cars here The policy of Congress in respect to all local corporations was to allow but one company to do a particular kind of

work.
"This city is in a most unfortunate condition in relation to telephone companies, said Mr. Faulkner.

Pursuing the general policy of Congress, the telephone company has not been al-lowed to lay conduits for the extension of lowed to lay conduits for the extension of their lines. The Commissioners only two weeks ago decided that they could not permit the telephone company to lay a conduit, and no one can get a telephone in his house who cannot get a line strung directly from an existing pole provided with a telephone wire to his house. Overhead wires cannot be strung, and until a plan for a general subway has been adopted by Congress the policy had been not to allow conduits for these wires to be laid.

In reply to a question by Mr. Tillman, Mr. Faulkner said he was afraid that Congress could not force electric light com-

Mr. Faulkner said he was afraid that Congress could not force electric light companies to use the public conduit if those companies should be allowed to provide conduits for themselves. He continued to read a report made by the Commissioners in February, 1896, indorsing a bill for a public subway, and quoted as saying that a monopoly was necessary in the conduct a monopoly was necessary in the

the District of Columbia would involve an expenditure of from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and that the perfection of the plan required a great deal of consideration. For that reason he suggested that the work could not be done more rapidly than it was being accomplished.

Mr. Pattigraw Speaks on the Vana-

could not be done more rapidly than it was being accomplished.

Mr. Faulkner, referring to the energetic way in which the Potomac Electric Power Company is now constructing its conduits, remarked that he believed the company would beat Congress, and would get through with all their work before the resolution pending before the Senate could be passed. That, he said, did not affect the question occupying the attention of the be passed. That, he said, did not affect the question occupying the attention of the Senate, which had relation to future permits that might be applied for on the part of companies. Mr. Faulkner, speaking of the Commissioners' report in favor of a general subway scheme, and against granting permission to private companies to tear up the streets for the construction of conduits, was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, who reminded him that he was quoting the very men who had granted these permits. Mr. Tillman thought he was quoting witnesses against his side of the case.

Mr. Faulkner said that he was showing that these Commissioners reported against doing the very things they have permitted to be done.

"Can you tell me why they have granted these permits?' inquired Mr. Tillman.
"Oh-h," replied Mr. Faulkner, laughing, "I have no doubt that in the hurry they did not remember this matter of the report."

A Lively Set-To. Quite a lively set-to took place between Mr. Hill and Mr. Faulkner when the former senator referred to the contention of one

of the companies. "I am not arguing for any company," retorted Mr. Faulkner, hotly. "This is a great public question, involving a principle, and I don't care anything about one or the

other of the companies."
"I hope so," said Mr. Hill.
Mr. Hill continued to ask questions which Mr. Faulkner said he had answered in his statement.

Mr. Tillman wanted to know whether the Commissioners had not carried out the law in letting a contract for electric light-

ing to the lowest bidder. ing to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Faulkner replied that that was not in the law. He said that that provision had been stricken out of the bill by the House conferees for fear that it might interfere with the general subway plan which it was the policy of Congress to adopt. He said the committee on appropriations had said the committee on appropriations had fixed the price and the conditions under which electric lighting should be done and that the price had been lowered from year

to year.

Again Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Hill came together in a parrying or words. Mr. Hill persisted in asking questions, and finally Mr. Faulkner replied:

"He who will not understand will not be enlightened."

Mr. Hill—"And he who will not explain cannot enlighten.

Mr. Stewart Breaks In. Mr. Stewart here broke in and wanted to

know if the Potomac Power Company had not some rights in the District, in view of the fact that they had expended their money in the fulfillment of a government contract. "They have ro right at all that will be

interfered with by this resolution," said Mr. Faulkner. "In the permit granted them by the Commissioners it was provided that their right to do this work should be subject to revocation at any time by the Con-gress of the United States." "Have they acquired any equities?" asked

"Have they acquired any equities." asked Mr. Stewart.

"No, they have acquired no equities," replied Mr. Faulkner, "but I do not want to go into the question of equities. This is too great a question to be measured by mere dollars and cents. It is a question of carrying out a policy of Congress."

Mr. Hill wanted to know whether the government had not saved money by letting

government had not saved money by letting the contracts to the Potomac company.

Mr. Faulkner replied that it had saved about \$100 in the lighting of parks, and in order to save that \$100 a year five miles of asphalt pavements have been torn up.

"Is that all that we saved? West there "Is that all that was saved? Was there no other lighting than in the parks that was taken at a reduced price?" asked Mr.

Hill.

Mr. Faulkner replied that he was referring to the lighting in the parks, and that he would answer the question put by Mr. Hill in his own way.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the Cockrell resolution was laid over until tomorrow.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

House Committee Considering the General Subway Question.

Mr. Jacob Hess, president of the board of subway commissioners of New York, appeared this afternoon before the subcommittee on subways of the House District committee and gave some expert testimony relative to the subway system of New York. Mr. Hess told in detail the growth and extent of the subway system. His evidence was taken by a stenographer, and while it was largely of a technical character, will form part of the report of the special subway committee when it is made to the full committee and to the House. Mr. Odell of New York has returned to the city, and said today that the subcommittee would proceed at once upon the preparation of a proposed general plan of subways for Washington. He hoped that the committee would be able to make a report and pass a bill at this session of

To Illuminate Public Buildings.

Senator Frye today gave notice of an amendment he will propose to the sundry civil bill, providing for an illumination of the federal buildings in the city on the nights of February 22, June 14, July 4 and such other days as may be designated by the proper authority for patriotic celebra-

To Remove Abandoned Tracks. Senator McMillan has introduced in the Senate a bill to compel street railway companies in the District to remove abandoned tracks. The bill provides that whenever the tracks of a street rallway company have not been used in three months the Commissioners may notify the company to remove the tracks and place the stree n good condition. Failure to comply makes the president of the company liable to a fine of \$5 for each day during which the tracks remain. If the company fails to repair the street, after notice from the Engineer Commissioner, it is liable to a ine of \$5 for each day.

Hearing on the Morse Bill. The Senate committee on the District of Columbia has decided to give a hearing on the Morse liquor bill at 2 o'clock tomorrow

The Twelfth Census.

A bill providing for taking the twelfth census of the United States, under the direction of Carroll D, Wright, the chief of the bureau of labor, has been introduced in the House by Representative Sayers of Texas. The bill tixes Col. Wright's sal-ary at \$6,000; provides for an assistant commissioner of labor, salaried at \$4,000. who is to be an expert statistician, and for an increase of their clerical force of the bureau. It directs the commissioner of labor to report to Congress in July, 189, 1 plan for the twelfthicensus and carries an appropriation of \$60,000 for preliminary ex-

Instructorsfor the Dent. The Senate has passed House bill No.

6883, to incorporate the convention of American instructors of the deaf, of which Edward M. Gallaudet of this city is an incorporator. Proposed Supreme Court Building Site

Mr. W. C. Dodge, Mr. N. G. Ordway, Mr. F. J. Dieudonne and Mr. W. A. Croffut. representing property owners in the square north of the Congressional Library, lodged a petition today with the House committee on public buildings and grounds respecting of the electric lighting business of the District for the best interests of the government.

Mr. Tiliman in the Debate.

Mr. Tiliman expressed wonder that the subcommittee which had charge of the municipal subw y scheme had been so long in making its report. Mr. McMillan here interposed to say that the general subway plan to provide for all the electric wires in

Mr. Pettigrew Speaks on the Venezuela Question.

MR. SHERMAN PROPOSES CLOSED DOORS

The Yost-Tucker Contested Election Case in the House.

SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES

In the Senate today the House resolution directing the Attorney General to print as an appendix to his report all letters, correspondence, etc., relative to the Chicago strike was agreed to. Mr. Perkins (Cal.) offered a joint resolu

tion, which was referred, for a commission to consider the establishment of a bureau of mines or other means of collecting mining information. At the request of Mr. Hill (N. Y.) the rules were suspended, and the bill recently

reported for a new custom house building reported for a new custom house building in New York city, was put on its passage. Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) interposed the suggestion that it was a bad precedent to name commissioners to superintend the construction of a building, as provided in this bill.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Quay said this was the usual course. The bill thereupon passed without division. It provides for a buildwithout division. It provides for a building to cost not over \$5,000,000, to be erected on the present custom house site, and names Messrs. Post, Kilbreth, Taintor, Hugh J. Grant and E. F. Brown, as commissioners, to oversee the construction.

The Venezuela Question. Attention to the Venezuela question was renewed when Mr. Pettigrew addressed the Senate in support of his resolution, introduced on Monday, calling on the Secretary of State for a report on the work of the Venezuelan commission, and for a copy of venezuelan commission, and for a copy of the agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Pettigrew spoke of the tedious diplomatic struggle over this question, covering many years. Last year, he said, the President sent to Congress a message that startled the world. Acting on this Congress provided for the Venezuela commission. But up to the present time Congress and the public was in ignorance as to what had been done, although it was well understood that an agreement had been made between the executive authorities and the representatives of Great Britain; that a treaty had been made. This treaty, or agreement, was, Mr. Pettigrew asserted, a surrender of the entire contention of the United States. Instead of securing arbitration of the territory claimed by Venezuela, it established a fifty year limit, which, in effect, gave to Great Britain all the territory within the Schomburgk line. It was a complete abandonment of Venezuela and a surrender of all that the United States had elegand. the agreement entered into between the nela and a surrender of all that the United States had claimed. Venezuela is a weak nation and had reason to expect that the strength of the United States would be interposed in her behalf. But this agreement gave to Great Britain all that Venezuela had contact the state of the stat hen gave to creat product the state used and protested against. It was time, Mr. Pettigrew declared, that the public was taken into the confidence of the administration on this subject as the original position on this subject, as the original post

tion on the Venezuela question was about the only thing done by the President which commended itself to the people. At this point Mr. Sherman interposed, saying he felt it to be his duty to move that the Senate doors be closed, as this was a question concerning a treaty which sheets? question concerning a treaty which should be properly considered in executive session. Mr. Pettigrew insisted that he could speak concerning the President's message on the subject, and he proceeded on that line.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution, Mr. Sherman asked that it first go to the committee on foreign relations, and, on Mr. Pettigrew's assent, this disposition was made.

The Electric Light Fight.

The Senate then resumed and considered the controversy over the laying of electric conduits in Washington, D. C., a full account of which will be found elsewhere in count of which will be found elsewhere in The Star.

Mr. Quay presented the report of the conference committee on the army appropria-tion bill, stating that the conferees had been able to reach an agreement on all differences except the last, for the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. The report was accepted and a further conference asked on

the Hot Springs provision. Nicaragua Canal Bill.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Turple (Ind.) resumed his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill. He said the so-called rights of the Nicaragua Canal Company were not worth acquiring. It had no title to the land traversed by the canal. They had merely an easement or license to do certain

THE HOUSE.

Before the Yost-Tucker contested election case from the tenth Virginia district was called up in the House today there was a call of committees, and several bills were passed, as follows: To provide an American register for the bark E. C. Mowatt; to grant certificates of service to tele graph operators who served during the war; to amend the laws relating to the general land office so as to reduce the fees to be charged for taking testimony from 15 to 10 cents per hundred words, and to withdraw the privilege of excess fees now allowed at land offices west of the Rocky

The contested election case was called up by Mr. McCall (Mass.), chairman of committee on elections No. 3, at 12:30 p.m. It gave promise of being the most interesting, as well as the most bitterly contested, case brought before the House during this Congress. The majority of the committee, four republicans and three democrats, found for the contestee, Mr. Harry St. George Tucker, a democrat, who has rep resented his district in four Congresses. A minority of two republicans, Walker of Virginia and Thomas of Michigan, brought in a report in favor of the contestant, Mr. Yost, who is a member-elect of the hext Congress. Upon the face of the returns Mr. Tucker received 12,422 votes and Mr. Yost 11,520. The case hinged upon the justice of the Virginia election law with regard to imperfect ballots, and the claim of the contestant that the returns from ane county should be discarded owing to the imperfect printing of ballots and il-legal instructions to election officers.

What a Recount Developed. A recount of the ballots which counted certain "caption marked" and "blotted" ballots still gave Mr. Tucker a plurality of 332. There were some 2,711 ballots rejected because of imperfect marking, the Virginia law requiring that in "scratch ing" he must cross three-fourths of the letters of the name of the man he did not wish to vote for. Counting these ballots in which the contestant's friends contended that the intent of the voter was plainly figured, Mr. Yost's plurality was 2,059. Mr. Codding (Pa.), a member of the committee who signed the report of the majority, opened the debate in favor of sustaining that report and confirming Mr. Tucker's

title to the seat. Mr. Yost for Himself. Mr. Yost, the contestant, followed Mr. Codding with an hour's speech in his own behalf, the House by unanimous consent according him this privilege.

He described the alleged manner i He described the alleged manner in which the democratic election officials blocked the negroes' way to the polis. "Those who rob men on the highway of their purses," said he, "are not less culpable than these chivalrous Virginians, who assaulted the weak and robbed them of their birthright." (Republican applause.) He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the House for justice.

elections committee who signed the majority report, deprecated "such partisan speeches" as the House had just listened to from the contestant. It was easy enough, he said, to fire the northern heart enough, he said, to fire the northern heart by tales of election outrages and fraud in the south, but, he said, "in all the south-ern election cases I have examined during my congressional career I have found noth-ing so disgraceful or unlawful as that which has occurred recently in Pennsyl-vania, where I understand they are all reformers." (Laughter and applause.)

HELP FINANCE AND TRADE

Men Can Get No Work, and Women and Lower London Prices and Selling for Ohildren Freeze.

The Central Relief Committee Sends

The reports from the central relief com-

mittee are of the most discouraging sort,

for it would seem as though there had

never been a year when the charitable peo-

ple of this city made such a meager re

sponse to an appeal for assistance as they

The continuance of cold weather has re-

sulted in an immense number of applicants

at the office of the Associated Charities and

its sub-livisions, while the means at the

disposal of this and other relief-giving or-

ganizations have been entirely inadequate

to meet the exigencies of the situation.

Unless there should be a decided change

for the better in the near future it will

be necessary for the relief committee to resort to a house-to-house canvass. It has been hoped all along that this might be dis-

pensed with this year, but the receipts so far have been so meager that something must be done if any response is to be made

They Want Work.

A very large number of those who have

applied to the Associated Charities lately

have made an earnest appeal for employ-

ment, showing that as a rule they would

far rather work than beg. Unfortunately,

work is harder to obtain for them than

some temporary measure of relief, and the

result has been that able-bodied men who

have been long out of employment through

no fault of their own have been put off

with a little food and fuel for their families when they would be only too glad to sup-port them in comfort if they could. An instance of this has been seen during the past few days while the Potomac Elec-

tric Power Company has been prosecuting its work of laying underground wires. The company's officials have had a vastly

greater number of applicants for work

than they could possibly take on, and every day when their lists are completed a

long itne of men is left disappointed, when

Severe Need of Aid.

ities said to a Star reporter this afternoon

that the first three days of this week had

broken the record in the number and the

severity of the cases that had come to the

attention of that organization. By dint or

close economy and hard work, many of

these had been attended to, but it is a

hand-to-mouth affair at the best, and they

what they could have wished on account

of the paucity of the means at their disposal.

The subcommittee on finance of the cen-

tral relief committee, Mr. James E. Flich, chairman; Judge C. C. Cole, Secretary Geo. S. Wilson, Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland and

Mr. T. A. Lambert, today sent out a large number of personal letters to people who

ordinarily can be counted upon to give for the relief of suffering, but who have not been heard from so far this winter. The

"The funds of the citizens' relief commit-

tee are now exhausted, and there is an im-

mediate demand for money, provisions, clothing and fuel. In this strait we, as members of the finance and advisory com-

mittee, have thought it advisable to call

to the attention of some of the charitably disposed resident; this condition of things,

and ask for such donations as they feel disposed to make in the cause of charity.

We trust that the response will be a prompt and liberal one. Contributions of money may be sent to any member of this committee or to any of the daily papers, or to the treasurer, Mr. Berlah Wilkins,

Contributions Acknowledged.

the testator's widow, Mary Cunningham,

for life, with power to dispose of any or all of it. Upon Mrs. Cunningham's death the

estate, or residue, if any shall have been

disposed of by her, passes to Annie C. and Mary C. Cunningham, daughters of the

testator, as tenants in common. The widow

Government Bonds.

2 per cents, registered. 85%
4 per cents, coupon of 1907 112
4 per cents, registered of 1907 111½
4 per cents, registered of 1907 122
5 per cents, registered of 1925 122
5 per cents, registered of 1925 121
5 per cents, registered of 1904 114½
6 per cents, registered of 1904 113
Currency 6 per cents of 1898 103½
Currency 6 per cents of 1898 106%

Quotations reported by Corson & Macart-

OPTON.
Open. High.
7.00 7.02
7.06 7.10
7.15 7.16
7.19 7.24

Bultimore Markets.

Bid. Asked.

4.07

s appointed executrix.

Wheat-May.....

July.....
Corn-May.....
July....
Oats-May....

Ribs-May.....

letter is as follows:

have not been able to do anything like

Secretary Wilson of the Associated Char-

have done so far this winter.

to the cry for help

Out a Circular Appeal for Contri-CHOLERA A FACTOR IN SPECULATION buttons of Money or Goods

Railway List Was Only Moderately

Foreign Account.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.-Lower London prices and almost continuous selling for oreign account resulted in fractional concessions in all parts of the local security market this morning. Fears of new diplomatic disturbances in the east were credit ed with inspiring the apprehension reflected in foreign securities. Consols declined fractionally under realizing sales, notwithstanding the extremely low rates for money.

Traders sold the market in sympathy with the foreign selling, but the impression made was not wholly satisfactory prices yielding stubbornly in every in stance. Efforts to offer prices down to the lowest possible point were noticable at free ent intervals, two prominent bear operators being conspicuous in this particular. Manipulation in the interest of depression was reflected in Chicago Gas and Jersey Central.

The growing belief in the wisdom of purchases on the decline prevented sig-nificant fluctuations. Routine developments not working in harmony with the market

commitments of the room element, re-course was had to invention.

The Aslatic cholera was reported to be threatening the mortality record of all Europe, and an effort to force a reaction was immediately undertaken on this pros-pect. Credulity, as usual, assisted the scheme

Credulity, as usual, assisted the scheme to the extent of a few triffing fractions. Periods of dullness were more frequent than on previous days of the week, indi-cating the incomplete digestion of the stocks sold to take profits after last week's sudden rise. The demand for securities from out-of-town sources has not continued to the extent necessary to give actual breadth to the general situation. Improve-ment is noted in many directions, but the over-anxiety to discount it has resulted in over-anxiety to discount it has resulted in a temporary exhaustion of the incentive. The market is plainly working toward conditions warranting improvement in prices, but hasty attempts to anticipate probabilities are more injurious than otherwise. The logical course for the present would seem to favor a series of rallies and reactions with the high level, increasing with each succeeding recovery from the profit-taking periods. A movement of this character would be entirely healthy and would insure something better than a mere spasmodic whim of traders. spasmodic whim of traders.

The railroad list was only moderately active, and in most instances reflected dechines varying from 1/2 to 11/2 per cent, the fractional reduction being most in evidence Some sales of Susquehanna and Western were explained by the reported losing of a suit with the Lackawanna. The latter stock was not influenced by the announce ment. The Granger shares were active an der trading believed to be mostly profes sional. American Sugar opened weak under realizing sales, but during the greater part of the day ruled above its opening level. Tennessee Coal and Iron sold down a full point on realizing sales based on the beliaf that active manipulation had been aban doned for the time being.

Money was easy throughout the day, and a reduction of ½ per cent was reported in foreign exchange rates.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Post building."

In addition to the provision that has been The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents, Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway. Contributions for the central relief com-

Contribu	tions for the central refler com-	American opinion pro	451	91.70	43	21
mittee hav	e been received as follows:	American Sugar	117	1117%	116%	117
		American Sugar, pfd				
	acknowledged\$264.50	American Tobacco	76%	11	76%	76
Nannie M.	. Dade 2.00	American Cotton Oil				
J. I. L	2.00	Atchison	14%	143	:4%	14
	1.00	Baltimore & Onlo	16	16	16	16
Lachelle IZ	. Brownson 25.00					
Isabella K	. Brownson 25.00	Bay State Gas	187	.121 _a	12	12
Mrs. Thom	nas Nelson Page 75.00	Canada Southern		25.501	20000	8000
		Canada Pacific		****	****	***
Total	\$069.50	Chesapeake & Ohto	17%	17%		17
		C., C. C. & St. Louis	29	29	29	29
		Chicago, B. & Q	7634	76	75%	76
Matthews	to Be Executed March 12.	Chicagoa Northwestern.	1043	1045	104%	104
Cov Lor	wndes of Maryland has fixed Fri-	Chicago Gas	78%	754	76	78
		C. M. & St. Paul	76%	77	76%	76
day, Marc	h 12, as the day of execution for	C. M. & st. Paul, pfd				
	atthews, who is under sentence of	Chicago, R.L. & Pacific	693	69%	68%	69
		Consolidated Gas	147	147	146	147
death for	the murder of James Irwin, at	Del., Lack, & W	1.21	39174	199	1993
Allen's Fr	esh, Charles county, Md., August		****	*****	*****	***
9 1605 Te	win, the murdered man, was the	Delaware & Hudson	11136	111136	110%	111
2, 1000. 11	will, the murdered man, was the	Den. & Rio Grande, pfd.	Sec.	****	*****	***
	of the woman who was acquitted	Erie	*****	22222	(4)(4)(4)(4)	(90)
	Baltimore of the charge of be-	General Electric		35	34%	34
ing an acc	essory with Matthews in the plan-	litinois Central	943	94%	94%	94
ning of th	ne crime	Lake Shore	*****	*****	*****	
	ic crime.	Louisville & Nashville	52	524	51%	51
		Metropolitan Traction				
	Struck by a Spade.	Mahattan Elevated	91%	913	91	91
Loo May	well, a colored laborer, engaged	Michigan Central				
		Missouri Pacific	2834	28%	2234	23
with other	s in digging a trench for the Po-	National Lead Co				25
	ctric Power Company on K street		25%	25%	25%	
		National Lead Co., pfd	8936	8936	89%	89
between 7	th and 9th streets, was struck in	New Jersey Central	102	10:236	100%	leri
the foreher	ad today by the spade of a fellow	New York Central	94%	9434	94%	94
		Northern Pacific	13%	13%	13%	18
	He was so badly injured that it	Northern Pacific, pfd	33%	38 4	33%	23
was neces	sary to take him to the Emer-	Ont. & Western	151	10 %	15%	15
gency Hos	spital. It is said that the men	Pacific Mail			1241	
were work	ing so close together as to make	Phila & Reading	2736	27 %	26%	27
the poolde	nt uravoidable.	Pullman P. C. Co				-
the accide	nt uravoidable.	Southern Ry., pfd	29 %	29%	29%	29
		Phila. Traction			20.08	20
Pet	er Cunningham's Will.	Texas Pacific	934	97	9%	9
The will	of the late Peter Cunningham,	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30%	304		
		Union Pacific	30%		29%	29
dated Sept	tember 19, 1896, was filed today.	Union Facine	-	7%	6%	6
The entire	estate, including lots 1, 2 and 11	U. S. Leather, pfd	65%	68%	68 %	63
		Wabash, pfd	167	:6%	16%	16
to 16, both	inclusive, square 938; lots 1, 2, 3,	Wheeling & L. Erie	236	2%	214	2
4 5 15 on	d 16, square 963, and lots 6, 7, 8,	Wheeling & L. Erie,pfd.	*****		*****	***
		Western Union Tel	85%	851	85%	85
9, 10 and	11, square 1010, is bequeathed to	Silver		*****	****	

Washington Stock Exchange

tificates of indebtedness, 126 bid, 135 asked. Relt Railroad 5s, 60 bid, 89 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 88 bid, 94 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 1144g ibid, 115 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A. 113 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 113 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F, and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F, and O, 100 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 107 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 107 bid. Washington Hall Association 5s, 103 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 95 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 284 bid, 315 asked. Metropolitan, 284 bid, 315 asked. Central, 265 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 172 bid, 130 asked. Second, 130 bid, 140 asked. Citizens', 116 bid. Columbia, 126 bid. Capital, 129 bid, 130 asked. West End, 107 bid, 112 asked. Traders', 93½ bid, 15½ asked. Lincoln, 101 bid, 108 asked. Ohio, 95 asked. Lincoln, 101 bid, 108 asked. Ohio, 95 asked. Lincoln, 101 bid, 108 asked. Martropolitan, 125 bid. Columbia, 126 bid. Washington Loan and Trust, 114 bid, 117 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 120 bid, 125 asked. American Security and Trust, 138½ bid, 140½ asked. Washington Gas, 44 bid, 44½ asked. Georgetown Gas, 44 bid, 59 asked. U. S. Electric Light, 92 bid, 95 asked. Insurance Stocks.—Franklin, 37 bid. Metropolitan, 65 bid. Commercial, 4½ bid, 54 asked. Columbia, 112 bid, 14 asked. Rilicod Siocks.—Franklin, 37 bid. Metropolitan, 65 bid, 107 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid, 6 asked. Commercial, 4½ bid, 54 asked. District Title, 9 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid, 6 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid, 6 asked. Columbia Title, 45 bid, 107 asked. Columbia Title, 45 bid, 6 asked. Columbia Title, 45 bid, 6 asked. Columbia Title, 47 bid, 6 asked. Columbia Title, 47 bid, 6 asked. Columbia District Title, 9 asked. Columbia Title, Washington Title, 6 asked. District Title, 9 asked.
Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 50 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, *55 bid, 60 asked. American Graphophone, 9% bid, 9% asked. American Graphophone, preferred, 10 bid. Pheumatic Gus Carriage, 39 bid, 41 asked.
Miscellancous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 123% bid, 124 asked. Lanston Monotype, 6% bid 6% asked. Washington Market, 10 bid. Great Falls ice, 118 bid, 125 asked. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 98 asked. Lincoln Hall, 9 asked.

*Ex div.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—American Security and Trust, 10 at 139. Capital Traction, 20 at 58; 20 at 58; 20 at 58; 12 at 58; 15 at 58; 20 at 58; 5 at 58. Washington Gas, 25 at 44%. Columbia Fire Insurance, 15 at 12; 25 at 12; 25 at 12. American Grapiophone, 100 at 9%; 100 at 9%; 100 at 9%; 100 at 9%; 100 at 39; ent; 100 at 39; 100 at 38 cents; 100 at 37 cents; 100 at 38 cents; 100 at 38 cents; 100 at 40 cents; 400 at 40 cents; 100 at 38 cents; 100 at 40 cents; 400 at 40 cents; 100 at 6%. After call—Mergenthaler Linotype, 20 at 123%; 5 at 123%. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 68; 8 at 6%; 10 at 6%; 25 at 6 Grain and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1427 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, January 20.—Flour quiet, unchanged—receipts, 10,562 barrels; exports, 22,356 barrels. Wheat dull—spot, 30% bid; May, 8714,8715—receipts, 19,654 bushels; exports, none; stock, 324-184 bushels; sales, 3,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 92a183; do. on grade, 86%a9114. Corn easier-spot and munts, 25%a256; February, 25a2864; March, 26%a26%; April, 27%a27%; steamer mixed, 24a244—receipts, 156,382 bushels; sales, \$1,000 bushels—southert white corn, 22%a27%; do. yellow, 21%a264. Oats steady—No. 2 white, 24a25; No. 2 mixed, 21a22—receipts, 77,047 bushels; stock, 867,854 bushels. Rge weak—No. 2 white, 24a25; No. 2 mixed, 21a22—receipts, 77,047 bushels; stock, 867,854 bushels. Rge weak—No. 2 parthy, 434431%—receipts, 7,765 bushels; exports, none; stock, 259,458 bushels. Hay steady to firm—choice timothy, \$13.50a\$14.00. Grain freights rather more active, unchanged. Sugar steady unchanged. Butter steady—fancy creamery, 20a21; do. initation, 16a17; do. ladic, 14a15; good ladic, 12a13; store packed, \$a10; rolls, 10a13. Eggs steady—fresh, 15a16; cold storage, 11a12; limed, 11a12. Cheese very firm—fancy New York, 60 pounds, 11%a11%; do. 35 pounds, 11%a11%; do. 22 pounds, 11%a11%; do. 35 pounds, 11%a11%; do. 22